



The City of East Point Works Hard to Provide High Quality Water To You!

The employees of East Point's Water and Sewer Department continue to achieve the highest standards in operating our drinking water production facilities and monitoring their operation to ensure that the finest drinking water is delivered to your homes and businesses. As scientific research reveals more about our environment and the effect of contaminants in the environment on human health, new standards will continue to be set for drinking water. Therefore, we will continue to explore new technology and improve our current systems to ensure we are able to meet future standards.

Over the next few years, the City of East Point will invest in capital improvements to upgrade our water system. These improvements include increasing treatment capacity to accommodate growth, replacing aging facilities and equipment to extend system reliability, improving processes to meet future drinking water regulations, and improving operational efficiency.

We are proud to be serving the City of East Point during this important environmental and service initiative. Thank you for being a valued customer. We will gladly answer any questions you have about the East Point Water and Sewer Department and our water quality. For questions regarding your water, please call 404-270-7145.



For additional information about this report or about your drinking water, please contact the Water and Sewer Department at (404) 270-7189
Water and Sewer Director, Richard Randolph
Adolphus Lee, Superintendent - (404) 270-7147
Water Treatment Plant - (404) 270-7145
Chavar Sinclair, Lab Analyst II - (404) 270-7149

2757 E Point St, East Point, GA 30344

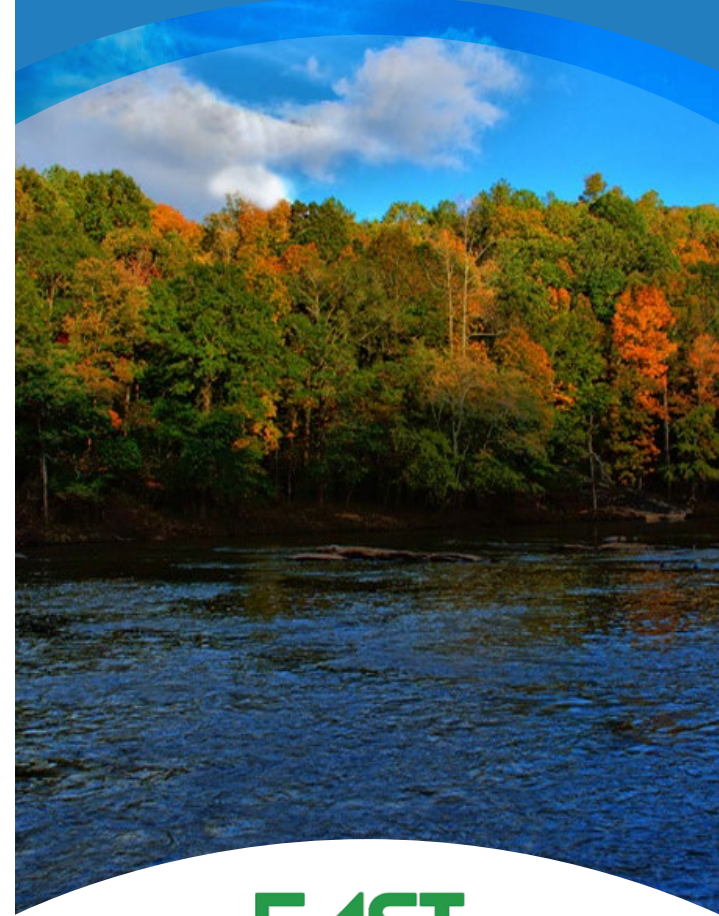
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City of East Point WATER QUALITY REPORT

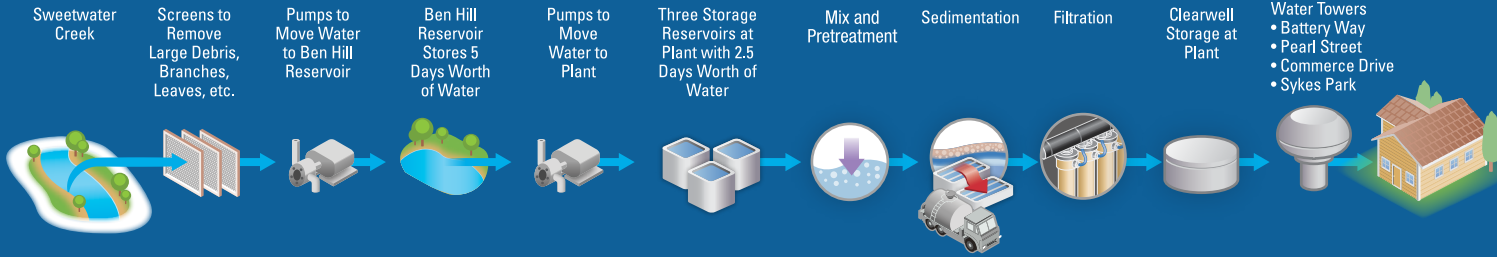
2021

PWSID #1210003



www.eastpointcity.org

Your Drinking Water Source



Why This Report?

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide annual water quality reports to all of their customers. The City of East Point Water and Sewer supports this effort and is proud to present this water quality report.

Why Does Water need to be Treated?

Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants such as salt and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Source Water Assessment Plan

The City of East Point Water and Sewer Department and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of surface water pollution to our drinking water supply. Your drinking water is supplied from Sweetwater Creek in Douglas County. The results of this assessment can be found on the internet at www.atlantaregional.com or you can request information by mail from the Atlanta Regional Commission.

Environmental Planning Division | Atlanta Regional Commission
229 Peachtree ST NE, STE 100, Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404.463.3100 | Fax: 404.463.3205

Community Education: Cross-Connections

Cross-connections risk contamination of the water distribution system when pressure in drinking water lines drop (known as backsiphonage) or is less than pressure in equipment attached to the system (known as backpressure). Community water supplies are protected by appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices. The City of East Point surveys all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to ensure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. Each of these backflow preventers are tested annually to make certain it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, visit the website of the American Backflow Prevention Association – www.abpa.org or EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. East Point, Georgia Water and Sewer is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Microbiological Contamination						
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	<0.3	0.110	2021	No	Soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria (% Positive)	0	0	0	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (% Positive)	0	0	0	2021	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.09	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	2	4	0.86	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0.17	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.37	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Free Chlorine Residual						
Free Chlorine (ppm)	N/A	4	1.24	2021	No	Chemical added for disinfection
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	47.07	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5s [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	27.54	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

The table lists some of the contaminants that were tested for in East Point's drinking water. All of these contaminants were either not found or were below the limits established by EPA for contaminants with potential health effects.

MCLG - MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL - MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

MRDLG - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfection to control microbial contaminants.

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not detectable at testing limit.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PPB – Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter

PPM – Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter